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To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, vid, pa 676

OUR rhetorical magician, in his paper of January the 9th continues to *wheedle*. "You want nothing but to know the true ſtate of facts, to rectify whatever is amiſs." He becomes an advocate for the poor of Boſton! Is for making great allowance for the whigs. "The whigs are too valuable a part of the community to loſe.—He would not draw down the vengeance of Great Britain. He ſhall become an advocate for the leading whigs." &c. It is in vain for us to enquire after the *ſincerity* or *conſiſtency* of all this. It is agreeable to the precept of Horace. Irritat, mulcet falſis terroribus implet ut magus. And that is all he deſires.

After a long diſcourſe, which has nothing in it but what has been anſwered already, he comes to a great ſubject indeed, the Britiſh conſtitution; and undertakes to prove that "the authority of parliament extends to the colonies."

Why will not this writer ſtate the queſtion fairly? The whigs allow that from the neceſſity of a caſe not provided for by common law, and to ſupply a defect in the Britiſh dominions, which there undoubtedly is, if they are to be governed only by that law, America has all along conſented, ſtill conſents, and ever will conſent, that parliament being the moſt powerful legiſlature in the dominions, ſhould regulate the trade of the dominions. This is founding the authority of parliament to regulate our trade, upon *compact* and *conſent* of the colonies, not upon any principle of common or ſtatute law, not upon any original principle of the Engliſh conſtitution, but upon the principle that parliament is the ſupream and ſovereign legiſlature over them in all caſes whatſoever.

The queſtion is not therefore, whether the authority of parliament extends to the colonies in any caſe; for it is admitted by the whigs that it does in that of commerce. But whether it extends in all caſes.

We are then detained with a long account of the three ſimple forms of government; and are told that "the Britiſh conſtitution conſiſting of king, lords and commons, is formed upon the principles of monarchy, ariſtocrary and democracy, in due proportion; that it includes the principles, excellencies, and excludes the principal defects of the other kinds of government—the moſt perfect ſyſtem that the wiſdom of ages has produced, and Engliſhmen glory in being ſubject to and protected by it."

Then we are told "that the colonies are a part of the Britiſh empire".—But what are we to underſtand by this?—Some of the colonies, moſt of them indeed, were ſettled before the kingdom of Great-Britain was brought into exiſtence. The union of England and Scotland, was made and eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in the reign of Queen Ann; and it was this union and ſtatute which erected the kingdom of Great-Britain.—The colonies were ſettled long before, in the reigns of the James's & Charles's.—What authority over them had Scotland?—Scotland, England and the colonies were all under one king before that—the two crowns of England and Scotland, united on the head of James the firſt and continued united on that of Charles the firſt, when our firſt charter was granted.—Our charter being granted by him who was king of both nations, to our anceſtors, moſt of whom were *poſt nati*, born after the union of the two crowns, and conſequently, as was adjudged in Calvin's caſe, free natural ſubjects of Scotland, as well as England, had not the king as good a right to have governed the colonies by his Scottiſh, as by the Engliſh parliament, and to have granted our charters under the ſeal of Scotland, as well as that of England?

But to waive this.—If the Engliſh parliament are to govern us, where did they get the right, without our conſent to take the Scottiſh parliament, into a participation of the government over us?—When this was done, was the American plan of the democracy of the conſtitution conſulted. If not, were not the Americans deprived of the benefit of the democratical part of the conſtitution? And is not the democracy as eſſential to the Engliſh conſtitution as the monarchy or ariſtocracy? Should we have been more effectually deprived of the benefit of the Britiſh or Engliſh conſtitution, if one or both houſes of parliament, or if our houſe and council had made this union with the two houſes of parliament in Scotland, without the king?

If a new conſtitution was to be formed for the whole Britiſh dominions, and a ſupream legiſlature coextenſive with it, upon the general principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, an equal mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy, let us ſee what would be neceſſary. England have ſix millions of people we will ſay? America has three.—England has five hundred members in the houſe of commons we will ſay: America muſt have two hundred and fifty.—Is it poſſible ſhe ſhould maintain them there, or could they at ſuch a diſtance know the ſtate, the ſenſe or exigences of their conſtituents? Ireland too muſt be incorporated, and ſend another hundred or two of members.—The territory in the Eaſt-Indies and Weſt India iſlands muſt ſend members.—And after all this, every navigation act, every act of trade muſt be repealed. America and the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and Africa too, muſt have equal liberty to trade with all the world, that the favoured inhabitants of Great-Britain have now.—Will the miniſtry thank Maſſachuſettenſis for becoming an advocate for ſuch an union and incorporation of all the dominions of the king of Great-Britain. Yet without ſuch an union, a legiſlature which ſhall be ſovereign and ſupream in all caſes whatſoever, and coextenſive with the empire, can never be eſtabliſhed upon the general principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, which Maſſachuſettenſis lays down, viz. an equal mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy. Nay further, in order to comply with this principle, this new government, this mighty Coloſſus which is to beſtride the narrow world, muſt have an houſe of lords conſiſting of Iriſh, Eaſt and Weſt Indian, African, American, as well as Engliſh and Scottiſh noblemen; for the nobility ought to be ſcattered about all the dominions, as well as the repreſentatives of the commons.—If in twenty years more America ſhould have ſix millions of inhabitants, as there is a boundleſs territory to fill up, ſhe muſt have five hundred repreſentatives. Upon theſe principles, if in forty years, ſhe ſhould have twelve millions, a thouſand; and if the inhabitants of the three kingdoms remain as they are, being already full of inhabitants, what will become of your ſupream legiſlative? It will be tranſlated, crown and all, to America.—This is a ſublime ſyſtem for America. It will flatter thoſe ideas of independency, which the tories impute to them, if they have any ſuch, more than any other plan of independency, that I have ever heard projected.

"The beſt writers upon the law of nations, "tell us, that when a nation takes poſſeſſion of a "diſtant country and ſettles there, that country "though ſeparated from the principal eſtabliſh"ment, or mother country, naturally becomes a "part of the ſtate, equal with its ancient poſſeſ"ſions". We are not told who theſe "beſt writers" are:—I think we ought to be introduced to them. But their meaning may be no more than that it is beſt they ſhould be incorporated with the ancient eſtabliſhment by contract, or by ſome new law and inſtitution, by which the new country ſhall have equal right, powers and privileges, as well as equal protection; and be under equal obligations of obedience with the old.—Has there been any ſuch contract between Britain and the Colonies?—Is America incorporated into the realm? Is it a part of the realm? Is it a part of the kingdom? Has it any ſhare in the legiſlative of the realm? The conſtitution requires that every foot of land ſhould be repreſented, in the third eſtate, the democratical branch of the conſtitution.—How many millions of acres in America, how many thouſands of wealthy landholders, have no repreſentative there?

But let theſe "beſt writers" ſay what they will, there is nothing in the law of nations, which is only the law of right reaſon, applied to the conduct of nations, that requires that emigrants from a ſtate ſhould continue, or be made a part of the ſtate.

The practice of nations has been different.—The Greeks planted colonies, and neither demanded nor pretended any authority over them, but they became diſtinct independent commonwealths.

The Romans continued their colonies under the juriſdiction of the mother commonwealth—but, nevertheleſs, ſhe allowed them the priviledges of cities.—Indeed that ſagacious city ſeems to have been aware of the difficulties ſimilar to thoſe under which Great Britain is now labouring; ſhe ſeems to have been ſenſible of the impoſſibility of keeping colonies planted at great diſtances, under the abſolute controul of her *ſenatus conſulta*.—Harrington tells us, Oceana p. 43. that the common wealth of Rome, by planting colonies of its citizens within the bounds of Italy, took the beſt way of propagating itſelf, and naturalizing the country; whereas if it had planted ſuch colonies without the bounds of Italy, it would have alienated the citizens, and given a root to liberty abroad, that might have ſprung up foreign or ſavage and hoſtile to her; *wherefore it never made any ſuch diſperſion of itſelf, and its ſtrength*, 'till it was under the yoke of the emperors, who diſburdening themſelves of the people, as having leſs apprehenſion of what they could do abroad than at home, took a contrary courſe."—But theſe Italian cities, altho' eſtabliſhed by decrees of the ſenate of Rome, to which the coloniſts was always party, either as a Roman citizen about to emigrate, or as a conquered enemy treating upon terms; were always allow'd all the rights of Roman citizens, and were govern'd by ſenates of their own.—It was the policy of Rome to conciliate her colonies, by allowing them equal liberty with her citizens.—Witneſs the example of the Privernates. This people had been conquered; and complaining of oppreſſions, revolted.—At laſt they ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to treat of peace. The ſenate was divided in opinion: Some were for violent, others for lenient meaſures.—In the courſe of the debate, a ſenator, whoſe opinion was for *bringing them to his feet*, proudly aſked one of the ambaſſadors, what puniſhment he thought his countrymen deſerved? *Eam inquit, quam merentur, qui ſe libertate dignos cenſent.*—That puniſhment which thoſe deſerve, who think themſelves worthy of liberty.—Another ſenator ſeeing that the *miniſterial members* were exaſperated with the honeſt anſwer, in order to divert their anger, aſks another queſtion.—What if we remit all puniſhment? What kind of a peace may we hope for with you? *Si bonam dederitis, inquit, et fidam, et perpetuam; ſi malam, haud diuturnam.*—If you give us a juſt peace, it will be faithfully obſerved, and perpetually: but if a bad one, it will not laſt long.—The *miniſterial* ſenators were all on fire at this anſwer, cried out, ſedition and rebellion: but the wiſer majority decreed, "*viri, et liberi, vocem auditam, an credi poſſe, ullum populum, aut hominem denique, in ea conditione, cujus cum pœniteat, diutius, quam neceſſe ſit, manſurum? ibi pacem eſſe fidam, ubi voluntarii pacati ſint: neque eo loco, ubi ſervitutem eſſe velint, fidem ſperandam eſſe.*—"That they had heard the voice of a man and a ſon of liberty: that it was not natural or credible that any people, or any man, would continue longer than neceſſity ſhould compel him, in a condition that grieved and diſpleaſed him.—A faithful peace was to be expected from men whoſe affections were conciliated—nor was any kind of fidelity to be expected from ſlaves."—The conſul exclaimed, *Eos demum, qui nihil, præterquam de libertate, cogitent, dignos eſſe qui Romani fiant.* That they who regarded nothing ſo much as their Liberty, deſerved to be Romans. *Itaque et in ſenatu conſam obtinuere, et ex auctoritate patrum, latum ad populum eſt, ut privernatibus civitas daretur.*"—Therefore the Privernates obtained their cauſe in the ſenate, and it was by the authority of thoſe fathers, recommended to the people, that the privileges of a city ſhould be granted them.

The practice of free nations only can be adduced, as precedents of what the law of nature has

(3) See Index, under Numbers
(4) see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

Jonathan Sewall. See the eſſential part of the Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Petition of Right, pa. 816, Bill of Rights 1053, Vol. 2. & see pa. 591, Vol. 3. & pa. 667, 685. & See declaratory Act pa. 524. & see L. Camdens ſpeech, pa. 10. Vol.

been thought to dictate upon this subject of colonies.—Their practice is different.——The senate and people of Rome did not interfere commonly in making laws for their colonies, but left them to be ruled by their governors and senates.——Can Massachusettensis produce from the whole history of Rome, or from the Digest, one example of a *Senatus consultum*, or a *Plebiscitum* laying taxes on a colony.

Having mentioned the wisdom of the Romans in not planting colonies out of Italy, and their reasons for it; I cannot help recollecting an observation of Harrington, Oceana, p. 44. "For the colonies in the Indies, says he, they are yet babes, that cannot live without sucking the breasts of their mother cities; but such as I mistake, if when they come of age, they do not wean themselves: which causes me to wonder at princes that delight to be exhausted that way."—This was written 120 years ago: the colonies are now nearer manhood than even Harrington foresaw they would arrive in such a period of time. Is it not astonishing then, that any British minister should ever have considered this subject so little as to believe it possible for him to new moddel all our governments, to tax us by an authority that never taxed us before,—and subdue us to an implicit obedience to a legislature, that millions of us scarcely ever tho't any thing about.

I have said that the practice of free governments alone can be quoted with propriety, to shew the sense of nations. But the sense and practice of nations is not enough. Their practice must be reasonable, just and right, or it will not govern Americans.

Absolute monarchies, whatever their practice may be, are nothing to us. For as Harrington observes, "Absolute monarchy, as that of the Turks, neither plants its people at home nor abroad, otherwise than as tenants for life or at will; wherefore its national and provincial government is all one."——

I deny therefore that the practice of free nations, or the opinions of the best writers upon the law of nations, will warrant the position of Massachusettensis, that when a nation takes possession of a distant territory, that becomes a part of the state equally with its ancient possessions.—The practice of free nations, and the opinions of the best writers, are in general on the contrary.——

I agree, that "two supreme and independent authorities cannot exist in the same state," any more than two supream beings in one universe.—And therefore I contend, that our provincial legislatures are the only supream authorities in our colonies.—Parliament, notwithstanding this, may be allowed an authority supreme and sovereign over the ocean, which may be limited by the banks of the ocean, or the bounds of our charters; our charters give us no authority over the high seas.—Parliament has our consent to assume a jurisdiction over them.—And here is a line fairly drawn between the rights of Britain and the rights of the colonies, viz. the banks of the ocean, or low water mark.—The line of division between common law and civil, or maritime law. If this is not sufficient—if parliament are at a loss for any principle of natural, civil, maritime, moral or common law, on which to ground any authority over the high seas, the atlantic especially, let the colonies be treated like reasonable creatures, and they will discover great ingenuity and modesty: The acts of trade and navigation might be confirmed by provincial laws, and carried into execution by our own courts and juries, and in this case illicit trade would be cut up by the roots forever.—I knew the smuggling tories in New-York and Boston would cry out against this, because it would not only destroy their profitable game of smuggling, but their whole place and pension system.—But the whigs, that is a vast majority of the whole continent, would not regard the smuggling tories.—In one word, if public principles and motives and arguments, were alone to determine this dispute between the two countries, it might be settled forever, in a few hours; but the everlasting clamours of prejudice, passion and private interest, drown every consideration of that sort, and are precipitating us into a civil war.——

"If then we are a part of the British empire, we must be subject to the supreme power of the state, which is vested in the estates in parliament."

Here again we are to be conjured out of our senses by the magic in the words "British empire,"—and "supreme power of the state."—But however it may sound, I say we are not a part of the British empire.—Because the British government is not an empire. The governments of France, Spain, &c. are not empires, but monarchies, supposed to be governed by fixed fundamental laws, tho' not really.—The British government, is still less intitled to the style of an empire: it is a limitted monarchy.—If Aristotle, Livy, and Harrington, knew what a republic was, the British constitution is much more like a republic than an empire. They define a republic to be *a government of laws, and not of men*. If this definition is just, the British constitution is nothing more nor less than a republic, in which the king is first magistrate. This office being hereditary, and being possessed of such ample and splendid prerogatives, is no objection to the government's being a republic, as long as it is bound by fixed laws, which the people have a voice in making, and a right to defend.—An empire is a despotism, and an emperor a despot, bound by no law or limitation, but his own will: it is a stretch of tyranny beyond absolute monarchy.—For altho' the will of an absolute monarch is law, yet his edicts must be registered by parliaments. Even this formality is not necessary in an empire. There the maxim is *quod principi placuit, legis habet vigorem*, even without having that will and pleasure recorded. There are but three empires now in Europe, the German, or holy Roman, the Russian and the Ottoman.

There is another sense indeed in which the word empire is used, in which it may be applied to the government of Geneva, or any other republic, as well as to monarchy, or despotism. In this sense it is synonimous with government, rule or dominion.—In this sense, we are within the dominion, rule or government of the king of Great-Britain.

The question should be, whether we are a part of the kingdom of Great Britain: this is the only language, known in English laws.—We are not then a part of the British kingdom, realm or state; and therefore the supreme power of the kingdom, realm or state is not upon these principles, the supreme power over us.—That "supreme power over America is vested in the estates in parliament," is an affront to us; for there is not an acre of American land represented there, there are no American estates in parliament.

To say that we "must be" subject, seems to betray a consciousness that we are not by any law or upon any principles, but those of meer power; and an opinion that we ought to be, or that it is necessary that we should be.—But if this should be admitted, for argument sake only, what is the consequence?—The consequences that may fairly be drawn are these—That Britain has been imprudent enough to let Colonies be planted, until they are become numerous and important, without ever having wisdom enough to concert a plan for their government, consistent with her own welfare. That now it is necessary to make them submit to the authority of parliament: and because there is no principle of law or justice, or reason, by which she can effect it; therefore she will resort to war and conquest—to the maxim *delenda est Carthago*. These are the consequences, according to this writers ideas——We think the consequences are, that she has after 150 years, discovered a defect in her government, which ought to be supply'd by some just and reasonable means: that is, by the consent of the Colonies; for metaphysicians and politicians may dispute forever, but they will never find any other moral principle or foundation of rule or obedience, than the consent of governors and governed.—She has found out that the great machine will not go any longer without a new wheel. She will make this herself. We think she is making it of such materials and workmanship as will tear the whole machine to pieces. We are willing, if she can convince us of the necessity of such a wheel, to assist with artists and materials, in making it, so that it may answer the end: But she says, we shall have no share in it, and if we will not let her patch it up as she pleases, her Massachusettensis and other advocates tell us, she will tear it to pieces herself, by cutting our throats. To this kind of reasoning we can only answer, that we will not stand still to be butchered——We will defend our lives as long as providence shall enable us.

"It is beyond doubt, that it was the sense both of the *Parent Country*, and *our Ancestors*, that they were to remain subject to parliament."

This has been often asserted, and as often contradicted, and fully confuted.—The confutation, may not, however, have come to every eye which has read this News-Paper.

The public acts of kings and ministers of state, in that age, when our ancestors emigrated, which were not complained of, remonstrated and protested against by the commons, are look'd upon as sufficient proof of the "sense" of the parent country.

I agree with this writer that the authority of a supreme legislature, includes the right of taxation.—Is not this quotation then an irresistible proof that it was not the sense of king James or his ministers, or of the ancestors of the Virginians, that they were to remain subject to parliament as a supreme legislature."

After this, James issued a proclamation, recalling this patent, but this was never regarded—then Charles issued another proclamation, which produced a remonstrance from Virginia, which was answered by a letter from the lords of the privy council, 22d July 1634, containing the royal assurance that "all their estates, trade, freedom, and "privileges should be enjoyed by them, in as ex "tensive a manner, as they enjoyed them before "those proclamations."——(4)

Here is another evidence of the sense of the king and his ministers.

Afterwards parliament sent a squadron of ships to Virginia—the colony rose in open resistance, until the parliamentary commissioners granted them conditions, that they should enjoy the privileges of Englishmen; that their assembly should transact the affairs of the colony; that they should have a free trade to all places and nations, as the people of England; and 4thly, that "Virginia shall be free from all *taxes*, customs, and impositions whatever, and none shall be imposed on them without consent of their general assembly; and that neither forts nor castles be erected, or garrisons maintained without their consent."(4)

One would think this was evidence enough of the sense both of the parent country, and our ancestors.(3)

After the acts of navigation were passed, Virginia sent agents to England, and a remonstrance against those acts. Charles in answer, sent a declaration under the privy seal, 19 April 1676. affirming, "that taxes ought not to be laid upon "the inhabitants & proprietors of the colony, but "by the common consent of the general assembly, "except such impositions as the parliament should "lay on the commodities imported into England "from the colony."—And he ordered a charter under the great seal, to secure this right to the Virginians.—(4)

What becomes of the "sense" of the parent country, and our ancestors? for the ancestors of the Virginians, are our ancestors, when we speak of ourselves as Americans. From Virginia let us pass to Maryland.—Charles 1st, in 1633, gave a charter to the Baron of Baltimore, containing ample powers of government, and this express covenant, "to and with the said lord Baltimore, his "heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall at no time hereafter, set or make, or "cause to be set, any imposition, custom, or other "taxation, rate, or contribution whatsoever, to be "and upon the dwellings and inhabitants of the "aforesaid province, for their lands, tenements, "goods or chattels, within the said province, "or to be laden or unladen, within the ports or "harbours of the said province."(4)

What then was the "sense" of the parent country and the ancestors of Maryland? But if by "our ancestors", he confines his idea to New England and this province, let us consider.—The first planters of Plymouth were our ancestors in the strictest sense.—They had no charter or patent for the land they took possession of, and derived no authority from the English Parliament or Crown to set up their government.—They purchased the land of the Indians, and set up a government of their own, on the simple principle of nature, and afterwards purchased a patent for the land of the council at Plymouth, but never purchased any charter for government of the Crown, or the King: they continued to exercise all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, upon the plain ground of an original contract among independent individuals for 68 years, i. e. until their incorporation with Massachusetts by our present charter. The same may be said of the colonies which emigrated to Sea-Brook, New Haven, and other Parts of Connecticut.—They seem to have had no idea of dependence on Parliament, any more than on the Conclave.—The Secretary of Connecticut has now in his possession, an original Letter from Charles 2d. to that colony, in which he considers them rather as friendly allies, than as subjects to his English Parliament, and even requests them to pass a law in their assembly, relative to pirates.

The sentiments of your ancestors in the Massachusetts may be learned from almost every ancient paper and record.—It would be endless to recite all the passages, in which it appears that they thought themselves exempt from the authority of parliament, not only in the point of taxation, but in all cases whatsoever. Let me mention one. Randolph, one of the predecessors of Massachusettensis in a representation to Charles 2d. dated September 1676, says, "I went to visit the governor at his house, and among other discourse I told him, I took notice of several ships that were

(4) The charter to the treasurer and company of Virginia, 23 March 1609. grants ample powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, and then contains an express covenant "to and with "the said treasurer and company, their successors, "factors and assigns, that they, and every of them, "shall be free from all taxes and impositions for "ever, upon any goods or merchandizes, at any "time or times hereafter, either upon importation thither, or exportation from thence, into "our realm of England, or into any other of our "realms or dominions."(4)

(3) see under, Vol. 4, under Ancestors, to find Charter quoted.
(4) see page 961, &c. Vol. 2.
(5) see Answer of the House of Representatives to Council to Gov. Hutchinson's speech, page 229-250-224 247.
(6) see Index, under Pensioners, Board of Customs, pa. 82, Vol. 3.
(7) Vid. for our consent to duty of 3d. page 591, vol. 3. & pa. 667, 685. Vol. 4.

× Jonathan Sewall. † see Sea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1.—Molass. Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2. § see declaratory Act pa. 524. ‖ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ see Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (1) see about Common Law, pa. 964, Vol. 3.—691.——See some of the Essentials of the english Constitution, pa. in Magna Charta, pa. 990, 1053.—petition of Right, pa. 916.—Bill of Rights, pa. 1053, vol. 2. (2) see Ld Camden's speech, pa. in vol. 3.

arrived at Boston, some since my being there, from Spain, France, Streights, Canaries, and other parts of Europe, contrary to your Majesty's laws for encouraging Navigation and regulating the trade of the plantations. He freely declared to me, that the law made by your Majesty and your parliament obligeth them in nothing but what consists with the interest of that colony, that the legislative power is and abides in them solely to act and make laws by virtue of a Charter from your Majesty's royal father. —— Here is a positive assertion of an exemption from the authority of parliament, even in the case of the Regulation of Trade.

Afterwards in 1677, The General Court passed a law, which shews the sense of our ancestors in a very strong light.—It is in these words. " This court being informed, by letters received this day from our messengers, of his Majesty's expectation that the acts of Trade and Navigation be exactly and punctually observed by this his Majesty's colony, his pleasure therein not having before now, signified unto us, either by expres from his Majesty, or any of his ministers of state ; It is therefore hereby ordered, and by the authority of this court enacted, that henceforth, all masters of ships, ketches, or other vessels, of greater or lesser burthen, arriving in, or sailing from any of the ports in this jurisdiction, do, without coven, or fraud, yield faithful and constant obedience unto, and observation of, all the said acts of navigation and trade, on penalty of suffering such forfeitures, loss and damage as in the said acts are particularly expressed. And the governor and council, and all officers, commissionated and authorized by them, are hereby ordered and required to see to the strict observation of the said acts "—As soon as they had passed this law, they wrote a letter to their agent, in which they acknowledge they had not conformed to the acts of trade ; and they say, they " apprehended them to be an invasion of the rights, liberties and properties of the subjects of his Majesty in the colony, they not being represented in parliament, and according to the usual sayings of the learned in the law, *the laws of England were bounded within the four seas, and did not reach America.* However, as his Majesty had signified his pleasure, that these acts should be observed in the Massachusetts, they had made provision by a law of the colony, that they should be strictly attended from time to time, although it greatly discouraged trade, and was a great damage to his Majesty's plantation."

Thus it appears, that the ancient Massachusettensians and Virginians, had precisely the same sense of the authority of parliament, viz. that it had none at all : and the same sense of the necessity, that by the voluntary act of the colonies, their free chearful consent, it should be allowed the power of regulating trade. And this is precisely the idea of the late Congress at Philadelphia, expressed in the fourth proposition in their Bill of Rights.

But this was the sense of the parent country too, at that time ; for K. Charles II. in a letter to the Massachusetts, after this law had been laid before him, has these words, " We are informed " that you have lately made *some good provision* " for observing the acts of trade and navigation, " which is well pleasing unto us."—Had he, or his ministers an idea that parliament was the sovereign legislative over the Colony ? If he had, would he not have censured this law as an insult to that legislature ?

I sincerely hope, we shall see no more such round affirmations, that it was the sense of the parent country and our ancestors, that they were to remain subject to parliament.

So far from thinking themselves subject to parliament, that during the Interregnum, it was their desire & design to have been a free commonwealth, an independent Republic ; & after the restoration, it was with the utmost reluctance, that in the course of 16 or 17 years, they were bro't to take the oaths of allegiance : and for some time after this, they insisted upon taking an oath of fidelity to the Country, before that of allegiance to the King.

That " it is evident from the Charter itself," that they were to remain subject to parliament, is very unaccountable, when there is not one word in either Charter concerning parliament.

That the authority of parliament has been exercised almost ever since the settlement of the country, is a mistake ; for there is no instance, until the first Navigation Act, which was in 1660, more than 40 years after the first settlement. —— This act was never executed or regarded, until 17 years afterwards, and then it was not executed as an act of parliament, but as a law of the colony, to which the king agreed.

" This has been expressly acknowledged by our Provincial Legislatures." There is too much truth in this.— It has been twice acknowledged by our House of Representatives, that parliament was the supreme legislative ; but this was directly repugnant to a multitude of other votes by which it was denied.—This was in conformity to the distinction between taxation and legislation, which has been since found to be a distinction without a difference. *vid Pitt's speech pa. 423, Vol. 1.*

When a great question is first started, there are very few, even of the greatest minds, which suddenly and intuitively comprehend it, in all its consequences.

It is both " our interest and our duty to continue subject to the authority of parliament," as far as the regulation of our trade, if it will be content with that, but no longer.

" If the colonies are not subject to the authority of parliament, Great-Britain and the colonies must be distinct states, as compleatly so as England and Scotland were before the union, or as Great-Britain and Hanover are now :"—There is no need of being startled at this consequence.—It is very harmless.—There is no absurdity at all in it. —Distinct states may be united under one king.— And those states may be further cemented and united together, by a treaty of commerce.—This is the case. We have by our own express consent contracted to observe the navigation act, and by our implied consent, by long usage and uninterrupted acquiescence, have submitted to the other acts of trade however grievous some of them may be. This may be compared to a treaty of commerce, by which those distinct states are cemented together, in perpetual league and amity. And if any further ratifications of this pact or treaty are necessary, the colonies would readily enter into them, provided their other liberties were inviolate.

That the colonies owe " no allegiance" to any imperial crown, provided such a crown involves in it an house of lords and a house of commons, is certain.—Indeed we owe no allegiance to any crown at all.—We owe allegiance to the person of his majesty king George the third, whom God preserve.—But allegiance is due universally, both from Britons and Americans to the person of the king, not to his crown : to his natural, not his politic capacity : as I will undertake to prove hereafter, from the highest authorities, and most solemn adjudications, which were ever made within any part of the British Dominions.

If his Majesty's title to the crown, is " derived from an act of parliament made since the settlement of these Colonies " it was not made since the date of our charter.—Our charter was granted by king William and queen Mary, three years after the revolution.—And the oaths of allegiance are established by a law of the province.—So that our allegiance to his majesty is not due by virtue of any act of a British parliament, but by our own charter and province laws.—It ought to be remembered, that there was a revolution here as well as in England, and that we made an original, express contract with king William, as well as the people of England.

If it follows from thence, that he appears king of the Massachusetts, king of Rhode-Island, king of Connecticut, &c. This is no absurdity at all. —He will appear in this light, and does appear so, whether parliament has authority over us or not. —He is king of Ireland, I suppose, although parliament is allowed to have authority there.—As to giving his Majesty those titles, I have no objection at all : I wish he would be graciously pleased to assume them.

The only proposition, in all this writer's long string of pretended absurdities, which he says follow from the position, that we are distinct states, is this,—That " as the king must govern each state by its parliament, those several parliaments would pursue the particular interest of its own state and however well disposed the king might be to pursue a line of interest that was common to all, the checks and controul that he would meet with, would render it impossible."—Every argument ought to be allowed its full weight : and therefore candor obliges me to acknowledge, that here lies all the difficulty that there is in this whole controversy.—There has been, from first to last, on both sides of the atlantic, an idea, an apprehension that it was necessary, there should be some superintending power, to draw together all the wills, and unite all the strength of the subjects in all the dominions, in case of war, and in the case of trade. The necessity of this, in case of trade, has been so apparent, that, as has often been said, we have consented that parliament should exercise such a power. In case of war, it has by some been thought necessary —But in fact and experience, it has not been found so. What tho' the proprietary colonies, on account of disputes with the proprietors, did not come in so early to the assistance of the general cause in the last war, as they ought, and perhaps one of them not at all ! The inconveniences of this were small, in comparison of the absolute ruin to the liberties of all which must follow the submission to parliament, in all cases, which would be giving up all the popular limitations upon the government. These inconveniences fell chiefly upon New-England—She was necessitated to greater exertions. But she had rather suffer these again and again, than others infinitely greater.—However this subject has been so long in contemplation, that it is fully understood now, in all the colonies : so that there is no danger in case of another war, of any colonies failing of its duty.

But admitting the proposition in its full force, that it is absolutely necessary there should be a supreme power, coextensive with all the dominions, will it follow that parliament as now constituted has a right to assume this supream jurisdiction ? By no means.

A union of the colonies might be projected, and an American legislature : or if America has 3,000,000 people and the whole dominions twelve, she ought to send a quarter part of all the members to the house of commons, and instead of holding parliaments always at Westminster, the haughty members for Great-Britain, must humble themselves, one session in four, to cross the atlantic, and hold the parliament in America.

There is no avoiding all inconveniences in human affairs : The greatest possible or conceivable, would arise from ceding to parliament all power over us, without a representation in it : the next greatest, would accrue from any plan that can be devised for a representation there—The least of all arise from going on as we begun, and fared well for 150 years, by letting parliament regulate trade, and our own assemblies all other matters.

As to " the prerogatives not being defined or limited," it is as much so in the Colonies as in G. Britain, and as well understood, and as cheerfully submitted to in the former as the latter.

But " where is the British constitution, that we all agree we are intitled to ?"—I answer, if we enjoy, and are intitled to more liberty than the British constitution allows, where is the harm ?—Or if we enjoy the British constitution in greater purity and perfection than they do in England, as is really the case, whose fault is this ? Not ours.

We may find all the blessings " of this constitution in our Provincial Assemblies."—Our Houses of Representatives have and ought to exercise, every power of the house of Commons. The first Charter to this colony, is nothing to the present argument : but it did grant a power of taxing the people—implicitly, tho' not in express terms. It granted all the rights and liberties of Englishmen, which include the power of taxing the people.

" Our Council Boards," in the royal governments, " are destitute of the noble independence and splendid appendages of peerages, most certainly : They are the meerest creatures and tools in the political creation.—Dependent every moment for their existence on the tainted breath of a prime minister. But they have the authority of the house of lords, in our little models of the English constitution. And it is this which makes them so great a grievance. The crown has really, two branches of our legislatures in its power. —— Let an act of parliament pass at home, putting it in the power of the king, to remove any peer from the house of lords at his pleasure, and what will become of the British constitution ? It will be overturned from the foundation. Yet we are perpetually insulted, by being told, that making our council by mandamus, brings us nearer to the British constitution. In this province, by charter, the council certainly hold their seats for the year, after being chosen and approved, independant of both the other branches.— For their creation, they are equally obliged to both the other branches, so that there is little or no bias in favour of either, if any, it is in favour of the prerogative. In short, it is not easy without an hereditary nobility, to constitute a council more independent, more nearly resembling the House of Lords than the council of this province has ever been by Charter. But perhaps it will be said, that we are to enjoy the British constitution in our supreme legislature, the Parliament, not in our provincial legislatures.

To this I answer, if parliament is to be our supreme legislature, we shall be under a compleat oligarchy or aristocracy, not the British Constitution, which this writer himself defines a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.—For King, lords and commons, will constitute one great oligarchy, as they will stand related to America, as much as the Decemvirs did in Rome. With this difference for the worse, that our rulers are to be three thousand miles off.—The definition of an oligarchy, is a government by a number of grandees, over whom the people have no controul.— The states of Holland were once chosen by the people frequently.—Then chosen for life.—Now they are not chosen by the people at all.—When a member dies, his place is filled up not by the people he is to represent, but by the states. Is not this depriving the Hollanders of a free constitution, and subjecting them to an aristocracy, or oligarchy ?

(4) See declaratory act. pa. 524.

(5) See page 557.

(6) See Index under Numbers, see the Constitutional parts of the Constitution, pa. vii, Magna Charta, pa. 79, 1050, Petition of right, page 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1063, Vol. 2.

(7) See the acts pa. 532.

(1) We Consented to a regulation of Trade, see pa. 59, Vol. 3. (2) See pa. 167, 685. (3) See pa. 686. (4) See Index, under Congress Continental. (5) See pa. 1228. (6) see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (7) See Indexes, under Representatives. (8) See Indexes under Votes, & Resolves. (9) we are distinct states, see Letter to L. Hillsborough, pa. 947, Vol. 2. (10) Represent. &c. 222 250 261 247 (11) pa. 353 Vol. 1. (12) Jonathan Fowell

(1) See Index under Hutchinson on his independency, & under Judges, & Index under Independency of Juries

Will not the government of America be like it?---Will not representatives be chosen for them by others, whom they never saw nor heard of?--If our provincial constitutions are in any respect imperfect and want alteration, they have capacity enough to discern it, and power enough to effect it, without the interposition of parliament. "There never was an American constitution attempted by parliament, before the Quebec Bill and Massachusetts Bill."--These are such *examples* of what they may and probaly will be, that few Americans are in love with them.--However, America will never allow that parliament has any authority to alter their constitution at all.--She is wholly penetrated with a sense of the necessity of resisting it, at all hazards. And she would resist it, if the constitution of the Massachusetts had been altered as much for *the better*, as it is for the worse.--The question we insist on most, is not whether the alteration is for the better or not, but whether parliament has any right to make any alteration at all.---And it the universal sense of America, that it has none.

(2) See Pennsylvania Speech page 315, Vol. 2.

We are told that "the provincial constitutions have no principle of stability within themselves".--This is so great a mistake, that there is not more order or stability in any government upon the globe, than there ever has been in that of Connecticut.---The same may be said of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania,---and indeed of the others, very nearly.---"That these constitutions in turbulent times would become wholly monarchial or wholly republican." They must be such times as would have a similar effect upon the constitution at home.---But in order to avoid the danger of this, what is to be done.---Not give us an English constitution, it seems, but make sure of us at once, by giving us constitutions wholly monarchical, annihilating our houses of representatives first, by taking from them the support of government, &c. and then making the councils and judges wholly dependent on the crown.---

(3) See page 1157.

(4) Jonathan Sewall

(5) See Index a, under Hutchinson

That a representation in parliament is impracticable we all agree: but the consequence is, that we must have a representation in our supreme legislatures here. This was the consequence that was drawn by kings, ministers, our ancestors, and the whole nation, more than a century ago, when the colonies were first settled, and continued to be the general sense untill the last peace, and it must be the general sense again soon, or Great-Britain will lose her colonies.---

(6) See Boston Bill pa. 499.

(7) See Resolves page 436, 468, Vol. 2.

"This is apparently the meaning of that celebrated passage in gov. Hutchinsons letter, that rung through the continent, viz. "There must be an abridgment of what is called English liberties."--But all the art and subtlety of Massachusettensis will never vindicate or excuse that expression---According to this writer, it should have been "there is an abridgment of English liberties and it can't be otherwise."(8) But every candid reader must see that the letter writer had more than that in his *view* and in his *wishes*---In the same letter a little before he says, "what marks of resentment the parliament will shew, whether they will be upon the province in general or particular persons, is extremely uncertain; but that they will be placed somewhere is most certain, and I add, *because I think it ought to be so*."(9)--Is it possible to read this without thinking of the port bill, the charter bill, and the resolves for sending persons to England by the statute of H. 8, to be tried!---But this is not all. "This is most certainly a crisis," says he. &c.(3). "If no measure shall have been taken to secure this dependence (i. e. the dependence which a colony ought to have upon the parent state) it is all over with us."(9) "The friends of government will be utterly disheartned, the friends of anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever so extravagant"(2) But this is not all. "I never think of the measures necessary for the peace & good order of the colonies without pain."(3) "There must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties."(2) What could he mean? Any thing less than depriving us of trial by jury? Perhaps he wanted an act of parliament to try persons here for treason by a court of admiralty.--Perhaps an act that the province should be governed by a governor and a mandamus council, without an house of representatives.--But to put it out of all doubt that his meaning was much worse than Massachusettensis endeavours to make it, he explains himself in a subsequent part of the letter. "I wish, says he, the good of the colony, *when I wish to see some further restraint of liberty*."(3) Here it is rendered certain, that he is pleading for a further restraint of liberty, not explaining the restraint, he apprehended the constitution had already laid us under.(3)

(8) See Letters of Councellors, page 449, 554

(9) See our consent to regulate Trade page 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 685 1228 Vol. 1

My indignation at this letter, has sometimes been softened by compassion.--It carries on the face of it, evident marks of *madness*.--It was written in such a transport of passions, *ambition* and *revenge* chiefly, that his reason was manifestly overpowered.(3) The vessel was tost in such a hurricane, that she could not feel her helm.(3)--Indeed he seems to have had a confused consciousness of this himself.---Pardon me this excursion, says he, it really proceeds from the state of mind into which our perplexed affairs often throws me."(3)

"It is our highest interest to continue a part of the British empire, and equally our duty to remain subject to the authority of parliament," says Massachusettensis.(4)

We are a part of the British dominions, that is of the king of Great-Britain, and it is our interest and duty to continue so.---It is eqully our interest and duty to continue subject to the authority of parliament, in the regulation of our trade, as long as she shall leave us to govern our internal policy, and to give and grant our own money, and no longer.

This letter concludes with an agreeable flight of fancy. The time may not be so far off, however, as this writer imagines, when the colonies may have the balance of numbers and wealth in her favour.--But when that shall happen, if we should attempt to rule her by an American parliament, without an adequate representation in it, she will infallibly resist us by her arms.

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued) pa. 691

PROPOSALS

for Printing by Subscription, the Works of the much admired Flavius Josephus, in Four Volumes large Octavo, at the moderate price of One Dollar and a Quarter each Volume, neatly Bound and Lettered; the First and Second is already finished, and may be had at the Printers hereof: The Third and Fourth Volumes will be dispatched with all expedition.

As there are a few more struck off than is yet subscribed for, Gentlemen who are pleased to distinguish themselves as Patrons for this American Edition, are requested to be speedy in giving their Names to the Printers hereof, that they may be Published in the fourth Volume.

I am, the Subscribers much obliged Servant,
JOHN Mc'GIBBONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, [*Price 4d. L. M.*]
And sold by JOHN BOYLE, in Marlborough-Street,

CALCULATIONS
ON
AMERICAN POPULATION,
WITH
A TABLE for estimating the *annual* Increase of INHABITANTS in the
British Colonies:
The *Manner* of its Construction Explained:
AND
Its *Use* Illustrated.
By EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, M. A.
HOLLIS Professor of Divinity at *Cambridge*.

I Inscribe it, to the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; one of the *Massachusetts* DELEGATES at the GRAND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Stop Thief! 20 *Dollars Reward.*

Stolen out of the Shop of the Subscriber in Providence, on the Night of the 23d Instant, the following Articles, viz.

Blue and white and red and white spotted Bandano Handkerchiefs—Silk Romal Handkerchiefs—Red and white and blue and white printed Linen Handkerchiefs—Black, white & cloth colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs—Black, white and colour'd Silk Gloves—Black, white and colour'd Mitts—A Number of Pieces of Ribons—Sewing Silks—Lawns—2 Paste Comb—Worsted Hose.

JAMES HILL.

Providence, 24th February 1775.

Duncan Ingraham, Junr.

Embark'd for England, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him, either on Book, Note or otherwise, to call, as soon as may be, and pay their respective Balances at his Store in Union Street: Where may be had a few prime Articles of English Goods *at the first Cost*, for Cash only.

TO BE SOLD,
Exceeding CHEAP *for* CASH *only*,
At JONATHAN WILLIAMS's, Junr's Store in in Ann-Street, the Remainder of the Goods belonging to said WILLIAMS, who has lately embark'd to England, viz.

A large Assortment of superfine, second, third, and low-priz'd Broad Cloths, with Linings and Trimings, exceedingly well match'd; Kerseys, Ratteens, Bath-Beavers, Serges, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Calamancoes, Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Lusters, Cotton Velvets, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sarsnets, Persians, Modes, Sattins, very rich Hair Padusoys, Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose, black & white Silk Breecher Pieces, some very nice, Mens white Silk Gloves, Womens ditto, Gloves and Mitts, Leather ditto, Womens best English and Lynn-made Shoes and Pumps, Womens & Childrens red Morocco ditto, toed Clogs and Galloshoes, a grand Assortment of Gold and Silver spangle Buttons, a few Supe fine Kerseymeers, and a Number of other Articles.

N. B (Exclusive of superfine Cloth) Any Person inclining to purchase a confiderable Part, or the whole of said Goods, will find it of Advantage to apply to said Store, where they may be treated with.

Boston, February 24, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 28th Day of March next, the Mansion-House of Thomas Dudley, Esq; late of Roxbury, deceased, with the Barn, Out House, and about thirty Acres of Land thereto adjoining, laying on both Sides the Road leading to Dedham, seven Miles from Boston Town House, by Order of the Great and General Court, for the Payment of said Deceased's Debts. Any Person or Persons, inclining to purchase the Premises, may view the same by applying to Major Joseph Mayo, living near the same, or to Mr. William Dudley, living in said House.

JOSEPH MAYO, } Administrators on
HANNAH WILLIAMS, } said Estate.

Dated at Roxbury, February 22d, 1775.

Imported from LONDON the Spring before the Harbour of Boston was blockaded up, and to be Sold by
Elizabeth Clark & Nowell,
At their Shop near the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

EARLY Charlton, Early Hotspur, large Marrowfat, golden Hotspur, dwarf, marrowfat, white round cæsil Spanish Marratto & Bush Sugar Peas, large Windsor and early-yellow dwarf Beans. Early Yorkshire, early Dutch, green and yellow Savoy Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, large Winter and red Cabbage Seeds. Early and late Coliflower. Brocoly. Early yellow, orange, red and purple Carrot Seeds. Early Dutch & French Turnip Seeds. Cabbage, green and white Gosa, brown Dutch Madeira Button and Mogul Lettice Seeds. Early Salmon, scarlet, short-top'd and Turnip Radish Seeds, early and long prickley Cucumber Seeds, double Parsley, curled Crisses, Asparagus, white Mustard, white Lavender, Winter and Summer Spinage Seeds. Sweet marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, green & white Cellery, Bush and Winter Squash, Water & Muskmellon Seeds, Sage, Rape and Canary Bird Seeds, Onion Seed and choice Split Peas.

Choice *Cheshire* CHEESE,
At Six Pence Sterling per Pound for a single Cheese, and cheaper by the Quantity, to be Sold at LEE and and JONES's Store near the Swing-Bridge.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Neptune, Captain Nathan Coffin, at Salem,—A Quantity of Hemp, and a few Chaldrons of New-Castle Coals. Purchasers may apply to the Master on Board, or to Nathaniel Wheatly, in King-Street, Boston——Who has for Sale, Cheshire Cheese and London Porter.

TO BE SOLD,——a healthy Negro Girl, about 20 Years of Age—She has been used to a Gentleman's Family in the Country, is a good Cook of plain Victuals, and very tractiable in this Way—She is remarkably good-natured and fond of Children—She is sold for no Fault. Her Price is £40 Sterling——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

TO be Sold, if apply'd for immediately, a likely, healthy, industrious Negro Woman, about 29 Years of Age, an excellent Cook, and understands all Sorts of House Work. She has no Breed, and can be recommended for her Honesty. Inquire of the Printers.

N. B. She is sold for no Fault whatever.

TO be Sold, a very healthy strong Negro Man, that understands all Branches of the Leather Dresser's Business. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Plymouth, February 23, 1775.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, last Evening, an Apprentice Boy, about 16 Years old, an active, sprightly Lad, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a light Complexion, with short curled Hair, and about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Surtout Coat, a blue outside Jacket with black Horn Buttons, and yellow Leather Breeches. Whoever will secure and return him to his Master again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. And as there has lately been a Theft committed in the Neighbourhood, it is probable he may be flush of Money. NICHOLAS DREW, jun.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against concealing, carrying off, or employing said Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Cyrus Baldwin

HEREBY returns his sincere and hearty Thanks to his Town and Country Customers, and to the Publick in general, for the many Favours they have conferred on him in Trade; and acquaints them that he intends to embark for London, the beginning of March next, and that he is now selling off his Stock in Trade, consisting of a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, and Scotch Goods.

(all of which were imported before the Harbour of Boston was blockaded up) at 30 *per Cent from the Sterling Cost*, at his Store in Cornhill, a little North of the Town-House in Boston. Where Purchasers, by applying speedily, will find it much for their Advantage.

☞ Said BALDWIN *once more* earnestly requests all Persons who are indebted to him on Note, Book, or otherways, to make immediate Payment.

Constant Attendance will be given at his Store during his Absence. *February* 4. 1775.

ALL Persons indebted to WILLIAM WILLIAMS for the News-Papers, are desired to pay the same by the 13th of March next, to their Servant, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

A Small convenient Tenement, near the Market to be Lett. Enquire of the Printers.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.

* See her Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. † See the Bill, pa. 559. ‡ See the Bill pa. 532. ~~See declaratory Act~~ pa. 124. X a list of Grievances, pa. 971. ? See Index, under Towns, Counties, Representatives, Congress, Continental, Provincial Resolves, & See the Sportals of the english Constitution, pa. 740, 1050. Mass. Charter, Bill of Rights, &c. 1083. last ?

(5) See Index, under Towns, Country, Representatives, —689 assemblys, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, Resolves—rising of the Country, &c. &c.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of *March* 6, 1775. [No. 1038.]

SALEM, February 28.

LAST Sabbath the Peace of the Town was disturbed by the coming of a Regiment of the King's Troops, the Particulars relative to which are as follows.---A Transport arrived at Marblehead, apparently manned as usual. Between two and three o'Clock (as soon as the People had gone to Meeting) the Decks were covered with Soldiers, who having loaded and fixed their Bayonets, landed with great Dispatch; and instantly marched off. Some of the Inhabitants suspecting they were bound to Salem, to seize some Materials there preparing for an Artillery, dispatched several Messengers to inform us of it. These Materials were on the North Side of the North River, and to come at them it was necessary to cross a Bridge, one Part of which was made to draw up, for the Convenience of letting Vessels pass through. The Inhabitants kept a Look-out for the Appearance of the Troops. The Van Guard arrived, and took their Rout down in Town as far as the Long-Wharf? Perhaps to decoy the Inhabitants thither, away from the Place to which the main Body were destined. The main Body arrived soon after and halted a few Minutes by the Town-House. It is said Inquiry was immediately made by some of the Officers for a Half-Brother of Col. Browne, the Mandamus Counsellor. Be this as it may, he was very soon whispering in the Colonel's Ear, in the Front of the Regiment; and when he parted from the Colonel, the Regiment marched off with a quick Pace, in a direct Course for the North Bridge; just before their Entrance upon which, the Draw-Bridge was pulled up. The Regiment however pushed forward till they came to the Draw-Bridge, not observing (as it seemed) that it was drawn up. The Colonel who led them expressed some Surprize; and then turning about, ordered an Officer to face his Company to a Body of Men standing on a Wharf on the other Side the Draw-Bridge, and fire. One of our Townsmen (who had kept along Side the Colonel from the Time he marched from the Town-House) instantly told him he had better not fire, that he had no Right to fire without further Orders, "and if you do fire (said he) you will be all dead Men."—The Company neither fired nor faced.—The Colonel then retired to the Center of his Regiment, assembled his Officers and held a Consultation: Which being ended, the Colonel advanced a little, and declared he would maintain his Ground, and go over the Bridge before he returned, if it was a Month first. The same Townsman replied, he might stay there as long as he pleased, no Body cared for that. The Half-Brother before mentioned (it is said) made towards the Bridge, but seeing the Draw-Bridge up, says, "It is all over with us." He has since disappeared. Mean while two large Gondolas that lay aground (for it was low-water) were scuttled, lest they should cross the Channel in them. But whilst one Gentleman with his Assistants was scuttling his own Gondola, a Party of about twenty Soldiers jumped into it, and with their Bayonets charged against our unarmed Townsmen (some of whom they pricked) compelled them to quit it, but before this a sufficient Hole had been made in the Bottom. This Attack of the Soldiers, and some other Occurrences, occasioned a little Bickering, but by the Interposition of some of the Inhabitants the Disputes subsided.

At length some Gentlemen asked the Colonel what was his Design in making this Movement, and why he would cross the Bridge? He said he had orders to cross it, and he would cross it if he lost his Life with the lives of all his Men. And now (or before) asked why the King's Highway was obstructed? He was told it was not the King's Road, but the Property of the Inhabitants, who had a Right to do what they pleased with it. Finally, the Colonel said he must go over; and if the Draw-Bridge were let down so that he might pass, he pledged his Honour he would march not above thirty Rods beyond it, and then immediately return. The Regiment had now been on the Bridge about an Hour and an Half; and every thing being secured, the Inhabitants directed the Draw-Bridge to be let down. The Regiment immediately passed over, marched a few Rods, returned, and with great Expedition went back again to Marblehead, where they embarked on board the Transport without Delay.

The Regiment brought with them Lanthorns, Hatchets, Pick-Axes, Spades, Hand-Spikes, and several Coils of Rope.

When all the Circumstances are considered, there can remain no Doubt that the sole Purpose of this Manœuvre was to steal away the Artillery Materials before mentioned. In the first Place the Regiment was taken from the Castle, so that the Inhabitants of Boston might be prevented giving us any Intelligence: The Transport arrived at Marblehead a considerable Time before the Regiment was landed, but the Men were kept snug under the Hatches: As soon as the Inhabitants of Marblehead had got to Meeting, the Troops landed and pushed on their March to Salem and proceeded to the very Spot where the Materials for the Artillery were lodged. But meeting with this sad Rebuff, and finding their Plot was discovered, they then made a Retreat.—'Tis regretted that an Officer of Colodel Leslie's acknowledged Worth should be obliged, in Obedience to his Orders, to come upon so pitiful an Errand.

Various Reports were spread abroad respecting the Troops, the Country was alarmed; and one Company arrived in Arms from Danvers just as the Troops left the Town. We immediately dispatched Messengers to the neighbouring Towns to save them the Trouble of coming in; but the Alarm flew like Lightening (and Fame doubtless magnified the first simple Reports) so that great Numbers were in Arms, and some on the March, before our Messengers arrived.

NEWBURY-PORT, March 1.

It being reported last Monday that a large body of Troops were landed at Marblehead & marched to Salem with a view to seize upon some ordinance and other warlike stores that were there, and not knowing what the consequence might be, a considerable part of the militia in this neighbourhood set themselves immediately to prepare for a March, and would soon have been there, had they not received intelligence that no hostile attempt was made, or like to be made, whereby their assistance would be wanted. At Almsbury and Salisbury, they had the Report by the way of Haverhill, earlier than it reached this and the other town on the lower road, whereupon three companies of brave men set off from thence, under the command of their respective officers, and marched as far as Newbury, where they received the latter account; upon which they marched down into Newbury Port, and at the Invitation of a number of gentlemen took some refreshment, and then proceeded on their way homeward.

Rouse ye sons of Liberty, and remember, that next Sunday is the anniversary of the never to be forgotten FIFTH of MARCH, when our brethrens innocent blood was shed at the doors of their own once peaceable and safe habitations. Shed by a murderous banditti, sent on the vile errand to reduce freeborn Sons of Liberty to abject Slavery: —The murderers were tryed, in what *they* called a court of justice, and were acquitted. They have since endeavoured to cajole us out of our liberty and property; and when they found they could not in that way accomplish their diabolical purpose, they determined to do *that* by force of arms which the Scotch, the devil and all his adherents could not bring about by their cunning and subtilty; —brethren! your brothers blood cries for vengeance from King-Street, Boston, where the bloody deed was perpetrated.

Messieurs LUNT & TINGES,

I HAVE great reason to think from the observations I have made, that there is not a proper regard paid to the importance of having Cartridges properly made with a Ball in each. I would therefore strongly recommend it to my countrymen immediately to be provided each man (able to bear arms) with at least twenty well made Cartridges.—A soldier tolerably expert may with ease load and fire with Cartridge four times in a minute; and I am positive that no one can charge one in that time any other way.——I have no doubt but we shall be obliged to take the Field in defence of our just Rights and Liberties in the Spring, therefore I hope a proper attention will be paid to this hint, from a true friend to his Country.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

The General Assembly of the Island of Barbados have drawn up a spirited Petition to be transmitted to Great-Britain, and to be presented to his Majesty in Favour of America.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of this Colony.

Die Jovis, 10 ho. A. M. the 23d February, 1775.

A Motion was made by Mr. Thomas, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I Move that the Sense of this House be taken, on the Necessity of appointing Delegates for this Colony, to meet the Delegates for the other Colonies on this Continent, in General Congress, on the 10th Day of May next.

And Debates arising on the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the Negative, in Manner following, viz.

For the *Negative.* Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Brinckerhoff, Col. Seaman, Mr. Brush, Mr. DeLancey, Mr. Coe, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Billopp, Col. Philips, Mr. Ten-Eyck, Col. Wells, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Kissam, Mr. Gale.

For the *Affirmative.* Mr. Clinton, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Boerum, Capt. Seaman, Col. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Witt, Col. Schuyler, Col. P. Livingston.

NEWPORT, February 27.

Last Wednesday Col. Thomas Gilbert, of Freetown, and about 30 more vile traitors to their country, marched armed to the town of Berkley, with a determined resolution, as they thought, to cut down the Liberty Pole in that town; but when they had got within a little distance of it, some lads, who saw them, discharged a musket, and gave three beats upon an old drum head, which struck those *redoutable* HEROES with such terror, that they fled, some one way and some another, helter skelter, as though the D—l had been there after them; and thus the whole campaign was ruined, and the *noble* Col. and his Maj. G—ll, most sadly disappointed; as 'tis thought that by effecting the downfall of the pole, one expected to be made high Sheriff and the other a Deputy, under the new fangled government —— when established: To be sure, were I to give you a description of the wretched group of ragamuffins who set out upon this Expedition, you would —— ; but I'll spare the poor Devils, as they are rather to be pitied for their poverty and ignorance.

Portsmouth, Feb. 25, 1775.

Mr. SOUTHWICK. *Please to insert the following.*

"Notwithstanding they are pleased to stile us Tories in Portsmouth, have now the pleasure to inform the public, that fifty men met yesterday at Mr. Coggeshall's, well equipt, and went through the exercise with great ease, and are ready to meet Governor G—, if he thinks proper to meet us with an equal number of soldiers, & have agreed to meet every Friday throughout the year, are commanded by Capt. C. —A friend to Liberty.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 25.

The Committee for Northampton County, in Virginia, have offered a Premium of Forty Pounds Sterling to the Makers of Wool Cards who shall first settle in that Colony; also a Premium of Forty Pounds Sterling to the first person who shall settle in that Colony for the Purpose of manufacturing Gunpowder.

The Maryland Provincial Convention, at a late Meeting, agreed that the Sum of 10 000l. be raised there by the several Counties for purchasing Arms and Amunition for the Use of that Province.

BOSTON, March 6.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Salem, a true Son of OLD IRELAND, dated March 1, 1775.

"I saw the Manœuvres, and think they are just as they are represented in the Salem Gazette. In my Opinion, People could not have acted with more Prudence & more RESOLUTION. They OUT-GENERAL'D the GENERAL."

Last Saturday Morning, at the Request of a Number of People, an Inquisition was taken on the Body of John Raney, Labourer, and the Jurors returned the following Verdict—"That the said John Raney had been indisposed for several Days, and appeared at Times to be delirious, and about four o'Clock this Morning got out of Bed without the Knowledge of his Wife; who soon missing him, made Search after him, and found him dying, on a Floor in a Room adjoining, and in a few Minutes expired, by Occasion of some natural Disorder, unknown to us; and by that Means came to his Death."

Governor Gage's *Answer to the Address from the Town of* Marshfield.

I Return you my most hearty Thanks for your Address, and am to assure you, that I feel great Satisfaction in having contributed to the Safety and Protection of a People so eminent for their Loyalty to the King, and Affection to their Country, at a Time when Treason and Rebellion is making such hasty Strides to overturn our most excellent Constitution, and spread Ruin and Destruction through the Province.

I doubt not, that your Duty to God, your King and Country, will excite you to persevere in the glorious Cause in which you are engaged, and that your laudable Example will animate others, with the like loyal and patriotic Spirit.

THOs. GAGE.

The Protest of the Inhabitants of Marshfield, (sign'd by 64.) against the illegal Proceedings of some of the Inhabitants of said Town, came to Hand too late for this Day's Paper.

After a short Illness died, last Monday Evening, deeply lamented, Mrs. Elisabeth Allen, aged 63, Relict of the late Jeremy Allen, Esq; and on Thursday her Remains were respectfully interred —She was a Gentlewoman truly exemplary in every Relation; a most tender and indulgent Parent, a kind Mistress, an affectionate Friend, a Comforter of the Distressed, and a sincere Christian.

On Thursday last died here, after a short Illness, in the 72d Year of his Age, *Peter Chardon*, Esq; greatly regretted not only by his Family and particular Friends, but a large Circle of Acquaintance.——He was a Gentleman of Integrity and Honor, united with much Humanity and Benevolence, a remarkable Courtesy, and Readiness to oblige.—With all the Cheerfulness and Vivacity of his Temper, by which he often enlivened the Countenances of his Friends, he had a Mind impress'd with a Sense of the Importance of Religion, and a Concern to form his Plan of Life upon the Principles of the Gospel: And he took Leave of the World with a Resignation, Composure, and Hope, founded upon these Principles.—His Funeral is to be at Four o'Clock this Afternoon, when his Friends & Acquaintance are desired to attend.

On Friday died Mr. EDWARD HILL, in the 21st Year of his Age. In whom a disconsolate Father severely feels the loss of a fourth and only Son! He was modest, thoughtful, judicious, observant and inquisitive.—Had Heaven permitted—a few Years would have matur'd the Man, and given the World a finish'd Citizen.

Heu miserande puer! Si qua fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris.——

Last Saturday Died, Mr. *Israel Hersey*, aged 73. His Funeral will be To Morrow at 5 o'Clock P. M.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Shop of the Subscriber, on the Night of the 3d Instant, the following Articles, viz. 4 Yards of superfine Pompadore Broad Cloth, 8 Yards of Chocolate-colour'd ditto, a black superfine Broad Cloth Coat, a Pair Buckskin Breeches, about a Pound of best Silk Twist of different Colours, 5 Felt Hats, a Pompadore Waistcoat with Mother of Pearl Buttons, 1 Pair Chocolate-colour'd Breeches, a light mixt Cloth Pattern for a Waistcoat, 24 double wash'd Buttons, with, *Union and Liberty in all America*, and a Number of Hard-metal Buttons of different Sorts.—Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Goods mentioned shall be recovered, shall be paid the above Reward, by

March 6, 1775. CUTHBERT ENGLESBY.

Town met agreable to the New Act of Parliament (which is the first instance of submitting to the act in any shape) and voted thanks to the Gov.r for allowing them to meet,—and for sending troops,—and thank Admiral Graves for conveying the Troops, &c. and vote to have nothing to do with any resolution of the Continental or Provincial Congress!!!

WHEREAS the *Great and General Court or Assembly* at their Session begun and held on the 25th Day of May, 1772; granted a Tax of *one Penny half-Penny* per Acre, upon the Lands of the Non-Resident Proprietors in the Town of ASHBY, in the County of Middlesex;——And whereas said Tax has been duly Assessed and Published agreeable to the Act; and some Proprietors or Owners of said Land neglect or refuse to pay the same. And whereas the General Court by said Act did impower the Assessors chosen by the said Town of Ashby to Assess the same; to sell so much of delinquent Proprietors Lands as shall be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other incidental Charges:—And whereas the Owners of the following are Delinquent in paying said Tax, viz.——

Men's Names who drew the Lots, or those who own them now.	*what Divi sion.*	*What Right.*	*No. Acres*	*L. s. d. q.*
Hon. Josiah Willard, Sec.	4 5 6	28 32 42	668	4 3 6 0
Col. Josiah Willard, part	4 5 6	57 83 53	37	0 4 8 0
Zachariah Wesson,			19	0 2 4 ¼
Col. Fitch, two	3	54 64	738	0 17 4 ¼
Col. Fitch, four	6	54 64 26 60	151	0 18 10 ¼
Col. Fitch, two	4	54 60	169	1 1 1 ¼
Hugh Hall, Esq; part	3	73	58½	0 7 3 ¼
Rev. Ebenezer Parkman,	6	67 48	37	0 4 7 ¼
Edward Emerson,	5	62	42	0 5 3 0
Zachariah Emory,	2	29	50	0 6 3 0
Ebenezer Southwick,	6	19	50	0 6 3 0
Peter Prescott,	3 4	45	145	0 18 2 ¼
Sarah Conant,	3 6	16	106	0 13 3 0
James Nicholas, part	4 6	78	71	0 8 10 ¼
Timothy Wesson part	3	63	9	0 1 1 ¼
——— Gore, part	3		60½	0 7 7 0
Capt. Daniel Stickney,	3	58	34	0 4 3 0
Peter Atherton,	3	37	66	0 8 3 0
Jonas Prescott,	6		40	0 5 0 0
Jonathan Hill part of	3		30	0 3 9 0
Men's Names formerly belonging to Lunenburg.	*Divi sion.*			
Jer. Allen, Esq; 3 Mea. Lots			120	0 15 0 0
Col. Sa. Brown, part of a farm on		28 34 7 53	280	1 2 6 0
Hon. Josiah Willard, part do. on		55.85.86 34.46.13	201	1 5 1 ¼
Robert Paul,	3 4	24	116	1 0 6 0
Col Sam. Brown, Farm on		11 29 58 41 45	400	2 10 0 0
Deacon Gibson,			24	0 3 0 0
James Billings,			53	0 6 7 ¼
Lieutenant Marble,			110	0 13 0 0
Abraham Gibson,			30	0 3 9 0
Joseph Lee.			30	0 3 9 0

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale, at public Vendue, at the House of Captain Samuel Stone, Innholder, in said Ashby, on the 23th day of June next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued by Adjournment, if need be, to the 26th Day of said June, as will be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other intervening Charges; unless prevented by Payment of said Tax, and the Charges that have already arisen, to the Assessors, before the abovesaid Day.

JONATHAN LOCKE, } Assessors.
SAMUEL STONE. }

Ashby, February 27, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Joshua Blanchard, jun.

At his Store, *fronting* the North-side of Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON.

A Few Hogsheads of Jamaica Rum; choice Shop Sugars in Teirces and Barrels; Pepper per Bag, Hundred, or Dozen; Cocoa; Chocolate warranted Pure; a Quantity of excellent Indigo; Redwood per Ton or Hundred; choice Narraganset Cheese; Candles per Box; new Philadelphia Flour in Barrels and Half-barrels; Spices of all Sorts; West-India and New-England Rum; a few Cases of Geneva; Brandy per Barrel or less; choice Claret in Hogsheads, or in Bottles, by the grose or Dozen; new Raisins per Cask.

Also a fresh Assortment of WINES, viz.

LISBON, GALCAVILLA,
FAYAL, TENERIFFE,
CLARET, AND
SHERRY, MALAGA.

N. B. The above Articles, with many others, will be sold by Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Cash given for Bottles.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On WEDNESDAY *the 22d Day of* March *Instant*;

At Eleven o'Clock Beforenoon, at the Royal-Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boston, pursuant to a Vote of the Proprietors of the *Kennebeck* Purchase from the late Colony of *New-Plymouth*, passed the Sixteenth Day of *November* last:

The following Tract of Land to be set up in undivided Twelfths, at 200. L. M. for each Twelfth, being about 6000 Acres to a Twelfth.

A Tract of Land situated North-West from Fort-Halifax, and lying on each side of Little Norridgwalk River, and within 15 Miles of Kennebeck River, in the West side thereof, containing about 32000 Acres.

Provided nevertheless that if any Proprietor of the said Kennebeck Purchase shall chuse to retain his Share of the said Tract, and shall on or before Wednesday the 15th Day of March Inst. pay to Henry Alline, jun. Clerk of said Proprietors, his Proportion of 2200. L. M. which is 200. L. M. to one Twelfth, and so more or less, according to his Share or Interest in said Propriety, than such Share or Interest of the said Tract shall be reserved to him, but if Payment be not made on the said 15th Day of March Inst. then the whole of said Tract will be sold on said 22d Day of March Inst. without such Reservation.

By Order of said Proprietors,
HENRY ALLINE, jun. Prop's Clerk.

TUNE. FAN'S BRITISH BANDS.

HARK the Goddess of Fame, fair Liberty's Dame,
Has sounded her Trumpet victorious,
To Americа's all, she sounds her loud Call,
To rouse in a Cause that is glorious.

1.
For your Freedom and Lives, your Children and Wives,
To defend is the Time, now or never.——
The Tyrant opposed, and America's Free,
And he Pharaoh both now and for ever.

2.
Future Ages of Time will gratefully sing,
To the Praise of those Patriot Sages:
And America free, forever shall be,
Through all the vast Volume of Ages.

3.
Your Guardians of old, were courageous and bold,
By the Smiles and the Blessings of Heaven,
Through all the vast Volume of Ages.
Taunton, March 3. 1775.

John Langdon

INFORMS the Public, That he has to sell, at his Shop opposite the Post Office,

A large and grand Assortment of Books in all Arts and Sciences, which he is determined to sell extreamly cheap for Cash only.

Likewise a General Assortment of Stationary.

N. B. Any Person inclining to purchase the whole of the Stock, (it being well assorted) may have it at the next Sterling Cost, and the Payment made easy, if more convenient for the Purchaser: The House and Shop will be Lett for a Number of Years.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the said LANGDON, on Book or Note, are desir'd to make immediate Payment.

POTATOES.

A Quantity of choice English White Potatoes, arrived from Nova-Scotia; to be Sold by *Hopestill Foster*, at his Shop near the Rev. Dr. Byles's Meeting House, at the South End.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL MALCOM, late of Boston, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment: And all that have any Demands on said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to

Thomas Watt,
Andrew Black, } Executors
John Lowell.

Public Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of Silvester-Town, lying on Androse-Coggin River, in the County of Cumberland, that, said Proprietors, at their Meeting the third day of January, 1775; voted a further Tax of Thirty Shillings on a Right, to be paid to Mr. Charles Turner, Proprietors Treasurer, on or before the first Day of April, 1775.

WILLIAM TURNER, Proprietors Clerk.

Scituate, February 20th, 1775.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his usual Place of Sale,

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS, Lamb Skins, Kerseys, Ratteens, Serges, Duffils, Baizes, Bedticks, Irish Linnens, Stampt Handkerchiefs, Muslins, &c. &c.—House Furniture, as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c.—A large Quantity of Wearing Apparel, an Easy Chair Mahogany Frame, &c.

To begin at SIX o'Clock in the Evening.

BRAN, in large or small Quantities, may be had at JOSEPH CALLENDER's Bake-House, near Beacon Hill, at New Boston, also best Butter Biscuit, Crackers, and Brown Biscuit, at different Prices.

☞ *See list of Grievances, pa. 971.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the Mansion House of Mr. John Doggett, deceas'd, In Milk-Street.

A great Variety of Garden Seeds, as fresh and as good as any in Town, and as cheap as any that can be bought for Cash any where.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th of March,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at Russell's Auction-Room, Queen Street,

A variety of House Furniture—among which are—CHESTS of Drawe, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

An Eight Day Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wednesday 8th March——X o'Clock.

On *Friday* next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At GOULD's Auction-Office,

In Back-Street, (near his former Office,)

All the Stock in Trade of Mr. William Graves, deceased, Amongst which are,

BROAD-cloths, wide and narrow ratteens, kerseys, coatings, baizes, stroods, half thicks, forrest cloths, emboss'd serge, spotted ermin, plushes, thicksets, worsted and thread hose, worsted caps, breeches patterns, silk and worsted knee-garters, cambletts, cambletteens, figur'd stuffs, shalloons, lastings, callimancoes, fustians, ginghams, callicoes, furniture and other checks, striped holland, osnabrigs, ravens duck, Irish linnens, bedticken, yellow hollands, hats, Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, printed and check linnen ditto, dowlas, sewing silk, one piece rich brocade, lutestrings, equality, silk ferrets, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs, plain gauzes, leather gloves, colour'd and white threads, silk twist, mohair, a few pair pistols, a quantity of metal and twist buttons, platted and common buckles, table, cutlor and penknives, scissars, razors, snuff boxes, sleeve buttons, &c.—Also, one Pyramid with Glasses compleat, a Quantity of good Indigo, and many other Articles.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

N. B. At private Sale, two Silver Chasing-Dishes and one Porringer, at 5s. per Ounce, fine Irish Linens, and Shetting Hollands.

RAN away from me the Subscriber last Tuesday, a Servant Boy named Josiah Holbrook, aged about 17 Years. These are to forewarn all Persons from harbouring, concealing or employing said Servant at any Time, or trusting him upon my Account. And all Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid from carrying said Servant away, as they will be obliged to answer therefor under the Pains and Penalties of the Laws in that Case made & provided. Dated at Scituate, this 6th Day of February, A.D. 1775.

WILLIAM COLE.

(Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.)

TO be Sold, the SCHOONER BOSTON, burthen about One Hundred and Ten Tons, has made only three Voyages, and is a strong well built Vessel.—Said Schooner may be seen at Capt. White's Wharf in Salem; and Terms of Sale may be known of Mr. Robert Gould in Boston.

William Homes, opposite the Golden Key, in Ann-Street, has to sell very Reasonably,

Excellent *Narraganset* CHEESE, which will be sold in large or small Quantities, as will best suit the Purchaser.—Also a Number of Barrels of very good Brown Sugar, fit for Retailing, Cotton Wool and best French Indigo, West-India Rum, and good old Anchor Brandy, with many other Articles, too many to enumerate in an Advertisement.

Donations receiv'd since our last.

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Roxbury, 2d Parish, Cash, £.15 12 0. three Bushels Grain, 23½ Cords Wood, and 40lb. Cheese.

Brookline, one Load Wood.

Plymton, Cash, £.4 16 0.

Medway, East Parish, £.7 2 0. and 53½lb Cheese.

Nathaniel & Joshua Walker, of *Sturbridge*, £.0 15 0

Danvers, North Parish, £.26 15 4. 10 Pair Shoes, 8½ Yards Check, 2 oz. Thread, 1 Pair of Moose-Skin Breeches.

Nantucket, from the Rev'd. Mr. *Bezal Shaw's* Parish, £.28 16 9.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Providence, (from the Committee of Inspection, they received on the Sales of a Cargo from Liverpool, agreeable to the Resolves of the Grand Continental Congress.) Cash, £.16 16 1

VIRGINIA.

From *St. Eustatia*, the Amount of Sales of a Cargo of Corn from Essex County in *Virginia*, per the Schooner Sally, James Perkins, Master, blown off the Coast last Fall. £.128 11 0

Mr. *Isaac Van Dam* disposed of this Cargo, and generously gave his Commissions and Charges, for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Port-Bill.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charlestown, From *Roger Smith*, Esq; 3282½ Dol. Dollars, - - - - £.98 13 3

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Nine Whites. Six Blacks.
And Sixteen from the Army and Navy.
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Three.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 52 min. aft.	2	Friday, 20 min. after.	6
Tuesday, 41 min. aft.	3	Saturday, 32 min. aft.	6
Wednesday 28 m. aft.	4	Lord's Day, 43 m. aft.	7
Thursday, 20 min. aft.	5	Mon's For 8Qr. 8D. 12h.	

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.